



For women, access to family-friendly work policies varied dramatically before COVID

Filed in Employment and Training, Data and Technology, Employment Trends, Working families, Wages and Benefits, Leave benefits •

By: Gretchen Livingston • June 24, 2022

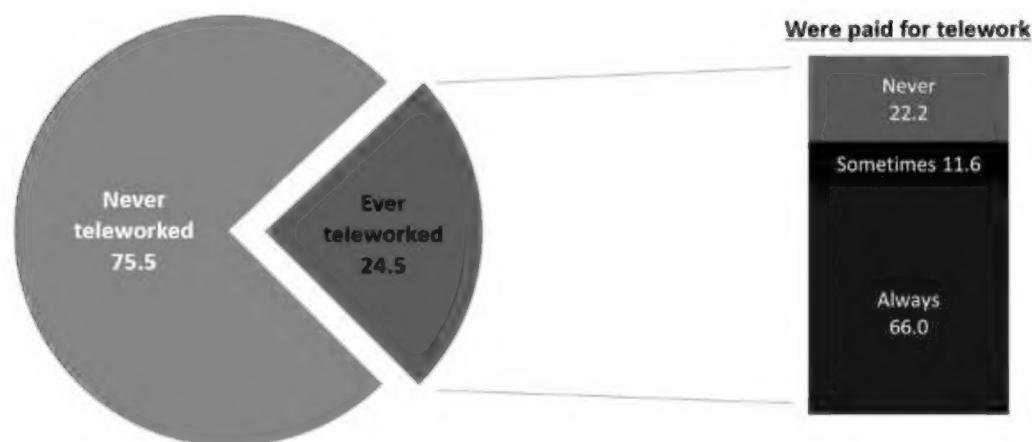
COVID-19 upended traditional work protocols in terms of when and where women worked. The dramatic adjustment to remote work since 2020 has highlighted that it's possible to offer greater flexibility in work arrangements, that such job qualities can help people manage personal and work responsibilities, and that access to such policies varies widely.

Even before the pandemic, there were 'haves' and 'have nots' in the workplace. Not just in terms of wage inequality, but also in terms of access to family-friendly jobs that allowed workers to accommodate their personal needs. The ability of people to telework and to know their schedule ahead of time are not always indicators of a more flexible workplace, but findings here show that these offerings help many workers juggle their responsibilities. While some workers had the freedom to take advantage of these policies, many – especially women of color and those with less education – did not.

Working from Home

About 1 in 4 women ever worked from home, but many were not paid for that work

% of women who ever worked from home, and whether they were paid for that work



Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

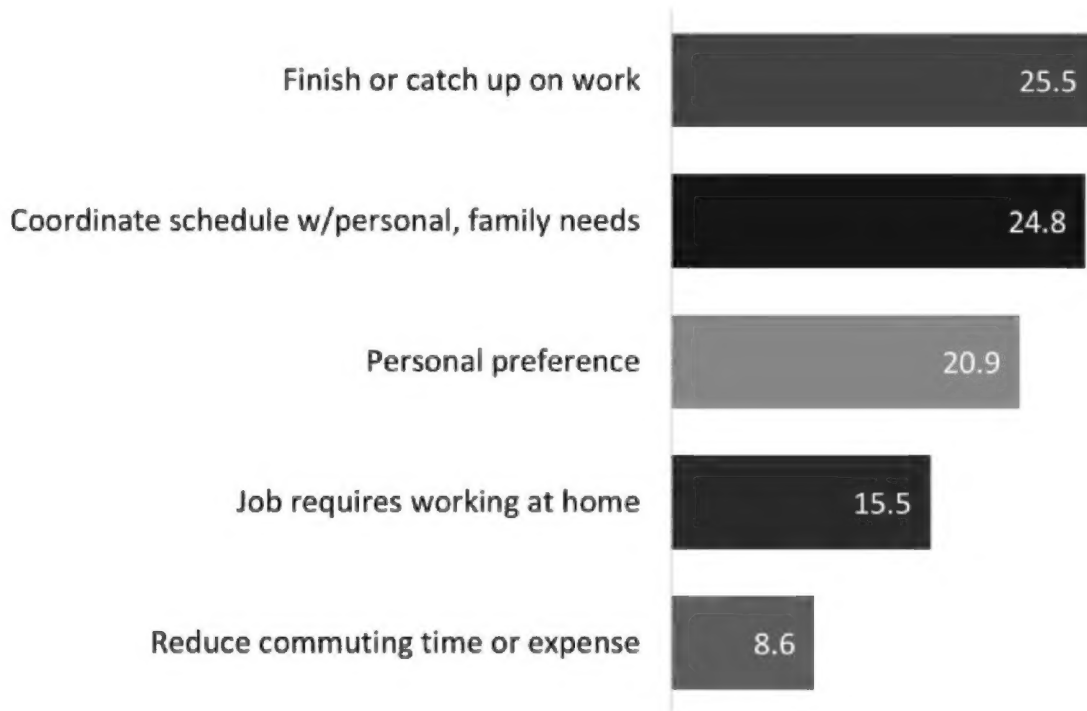
Graphic: Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

About 1 in 4 women ever worked from home, but many were not paid for that work - plain text

Before the pandemic, 24% of women reported ever working from home for their main job, according to the 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey Leave Module, a nationally-representative survey administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and sponsored by the Women's Bureau.

For many women, working from home was about 'catching up' or balancing personal & family needs

Top reasons for working at home, among women who ever work at home (%)



Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

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For many women, working from home was about 'catching up' or balancing personal & family needs – plain text

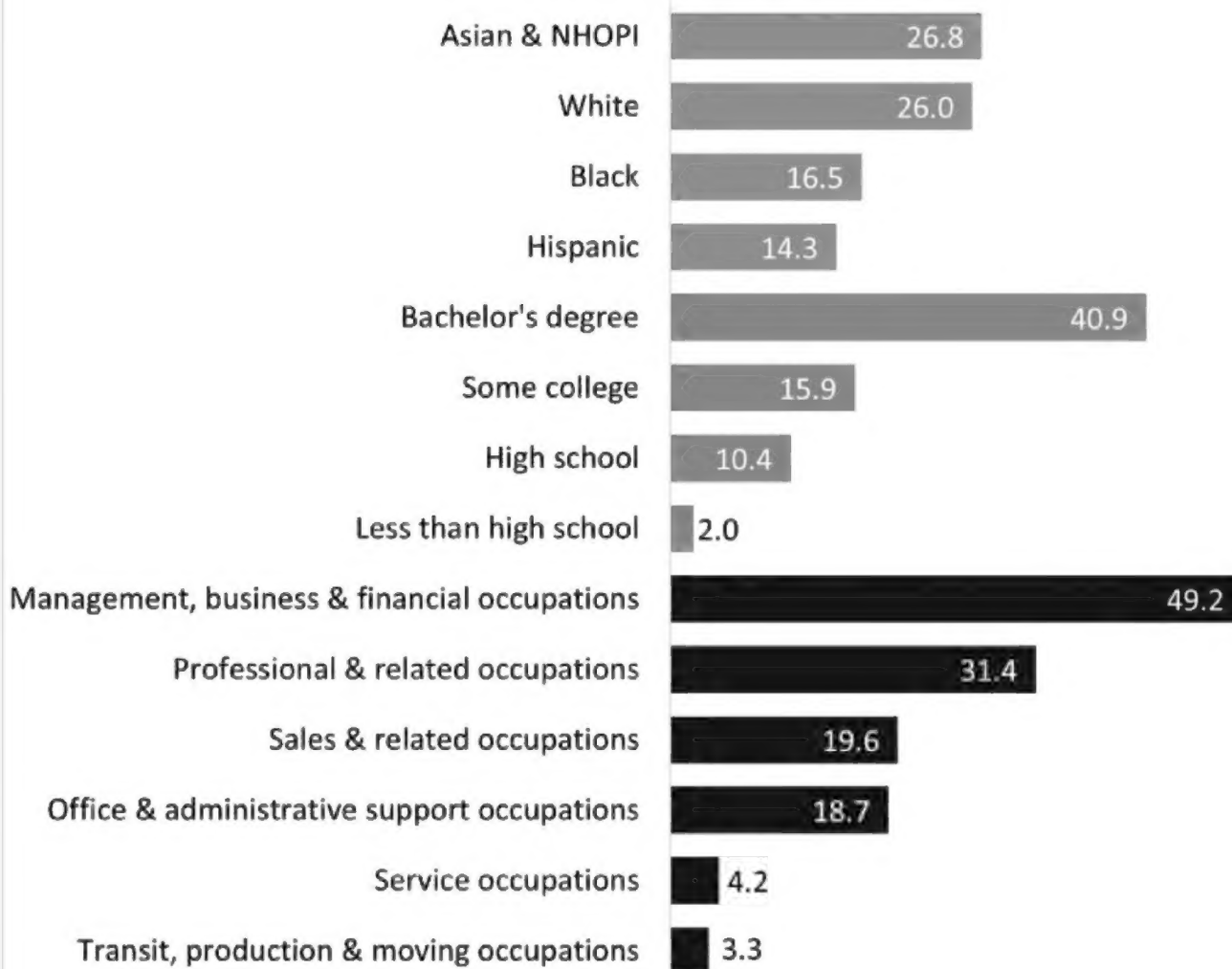
For some, working from home may offer the additional flexibility needed to navigate professional and personal responsibilities. In fact, 25% of female survey respondents who worked from home said they did so to coordinate with personal or family needs; and 66% of women who worked from home said they always got paid for that work.

It's important to keep in mind, though, that in some cases, people may work at home because their professional duties spill over into their personal time. For instance, 25.5% of women who worked from home reported that the main reason they did was to finish or catch up on work, and a similar share (22%) reported never getting paid for that work. Salaried workers were particularly likely to report as much.

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Women in management ten times more likely to work from home than those in service jobs

% of women who have ever teleworked, by selected characteristics



Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older. Results not shown for those working in Natural resources, construction & maintenance occupations due to insufficient sample size. Hispanics may be of any race. Sample size is insufficient to break out all Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander subgroups, so they are combined into the Asian & NHOPI category.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

Graphic: Women's Bureau, Department of Labor

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Women in management are 10 times more likely to work from home than those in service jobs – plain text

The shares of women who ever worked from home varied markedly across groups. Fewer than 1 in 10 of those with less than a high school diploma (2.0%) or who worked in service (4.2%) or transit, materials moving and production (3.3%) ever worked at home. At the other end of the spectrum, 49.2% of women who worked in management, business or finance and 40.9% of those with a bachelor's degree worked at home at least sometimes.

Advanced scheduling

More than one quarter of women have little advanced notice of their work schedule

% of women by how much advanced notice they have of their work schedule



Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

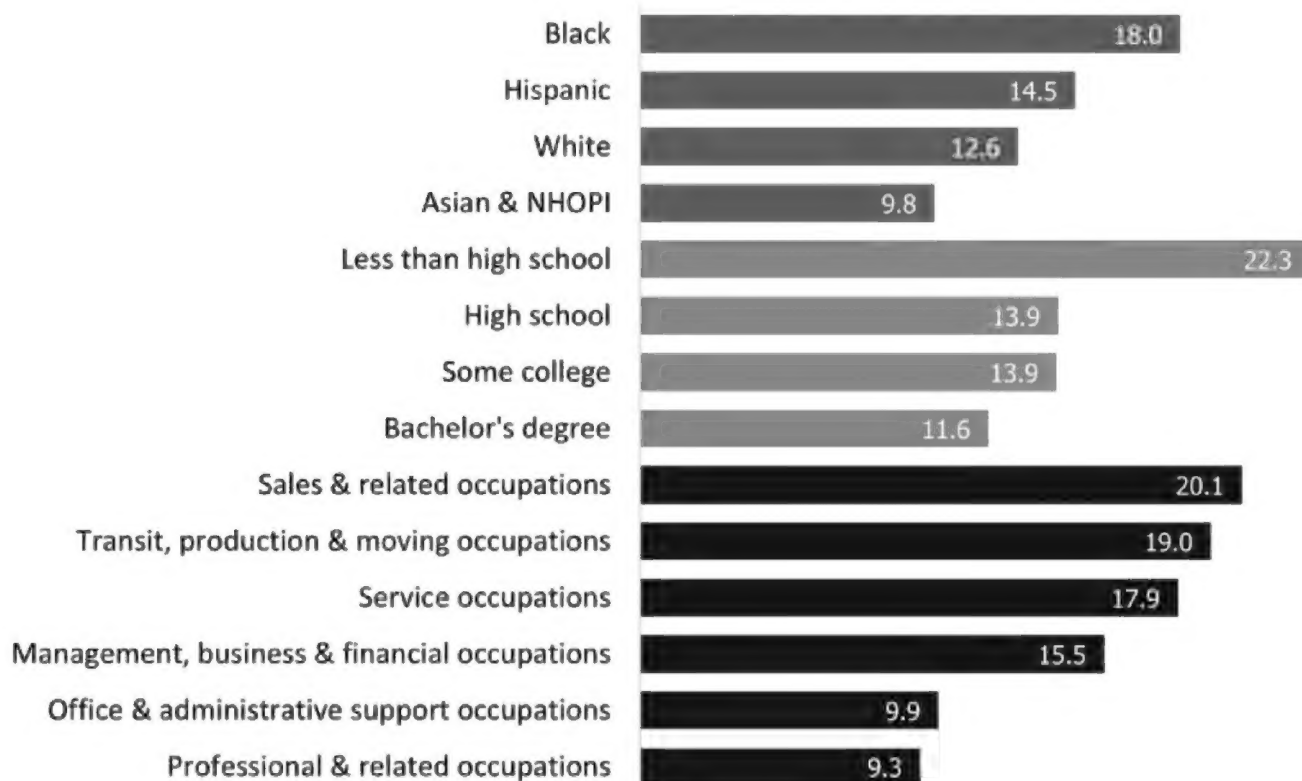
Graphic: Women's Bureau, Department of Laabor

More than one quarter of women have little advanced notice of their work schedule – plain text

Having advanced notice of one's work schedule can help to accommodate personal demands such as caregiving, medical appointments or errands. Conversely, having to deal with just-in-time scheduling can wreak havoc on efforts to juggle the needs of work and family.

1 in 5 women lacking a diploma have less than a week's notice of their work schedule

% women with less than a week of advanced notice of their work schedule



Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older. Results not shown for those working in Natural resources, construction & maintenance occupations due to insufficient sample size. Hispanics may be of any race. Sample size is insufficient to break out all Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander subgroups, so they are combined into the Asian & NHOPI category.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

1 in 5 women lacking a diploma have less than a week's notice of their work schedule – plain text

More than one-quarter received less than two week's notice, including 13.5% who found out their work schedule less than one week in advance.

About one-fifth of women with less than a high school diploma; those working in sales and those working in transit learned their schedule less than one week in advance. Meanwhile, Asian and other Pacific Islander women and women with office and administrative or professional occupations were far less likely to find out their work schedules at the last minute.

Conclusions

If there is one thing that the pandemic has highlighted, it's that family-friendly work policies are essential for all workers. The unequal distribution of family-friendly policies – which is likely correlated with disparities in wages, leave and other benefits – creates yet another dimension of work inequality. While working from home or learning your work schedule ahead of time are not panaceas, they are all policies that may help some employees better manage their obligations. The U.S. needs to maintain and expand access to policies such as these, and to assure that these benefits accrue not only to the pre-existing "haves," but across the board, so that this dimension of labor market inequality can no longer exacerbate other forms of inequity.

Gretchen Livingston is a survey statistician in the department's Women's Bureau. Follow the bureau on Twitter at @WB_DOL.

About 1 in 4 women ever worked from home, but many were not paid for that work - plain text

% of women who ever worked from home, and whether they were paid for that work

Ever teleworked	75.5
Never teleworked	24.5
Of those who ever teleworked, the share who were paid for telework:	
Never	22.2
Sometimes	11.6
Always	66.2

Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

Graphic: Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

For many women, working from home was about 'catching up' or balancing personal & family needs – plain text

Top reasons for working at home, among women who ever work at home (%)

Finish or catch up on work	25.5
Coordinate schedule w/personal, family needs	24.8
Personal preference	20.9
Job requires working at home	15.5
Reduce commuting time or expense	8.6

Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

Graphic: Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

Women in management are 10 times more likely to work from home than those in service jobs – plain text

% of women who have ever teleworked, by selected characteristics

Management, business & financial occupations	49.2
Bachelor's degree	40.9
Professional & related occupations	31.4
Mother	28.4
Asian & NHOP	26.
White	26.
Sales & related occupations	19.
Office & administrative occupations	18.
Black	16.5
Some college	15.9
Hispanic	14.3
High school	10.4
Service occupations	4.2
Transit, production & moving occupations	3.3
Less than high school	2.0

Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older. Results not shown for those working in Natural resources, construction & maintenance occupations due to insufficient sample size. Hispanics may be of any race. Sample size is insufficient to break out all Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander subgroups, so they are combined.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

Graphic: Women's Bureau, Department of Labor

More than one quarter of women have little advanced notice of their work schedule – plain text

% of women by how much advanced notice they have of their work schedule

<1 week	13.5
1-2 weeks	14.9
2-4 weeks	11.0
4+ weeks	60.6

Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older.

Source: 2017-2018 American Time Use Survey (IPUMS)

Graphic: Women's Bureau, Department of Labor

1 in 5 women lacking a diploma have less than a week's notice of their work schedule – plain text

% of women with less than a week of advanced notice of their work schedule

Less than high school	22.3
Sales & related occupations	20.1
Transit, production & moving occupations	19.0
Black	18.0
Service occupations	17.9
Management, business & financial occupations	15.5
Hispanic	14.5
High school	13.9
Some college	
White	12.6
Bachelor's degree	11.6
Office & administrative occupations	9.9
Asian & NHOPI	9.8
Professional & related occupations	9.3

Notes: Based on the main job of employed civilian, non-institutionalized women ages 15 and older. Results not shown for those working in Natural resources, construction & maintenance occupations due to insufficient sample size. Hispanics may be of any race. Sample size is insufficient to break out all Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander subgroups, so they are combined.

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